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RELIGION

SCIENCE

# The Columbian Star.

Vol. III.]

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1824.

[No. 16.]

## The Columbian Star.

A COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE BAPTIST DENOMINATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

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Profits of the work sacred to the cause of the Gospel.

## Communications.

For the Columbian Star.

For we preach not ourselves, but Christ Jesus the Lord; and ourselves your servants for Jesus' sake."—PAUL.

An English country parson was boasting, in a large company, of the success he had in reforming his parishioners, on whom labours, he said, had produced a wonderful change to the better. Being asked in respect, he replied, that when he first came among them, they were a set of unprincipled clowns, who paid him no more reverence than they did to one another; not so much as pull off their hat when he spoke to him, but bawled out as familiarly as though he were their equal; and, now, they never presumed to address him, but with cap in hand, and in a submissive voice, made him their best bow when he was at ten yards distance, and styled him your reverence, at every word. A clerk, who had heard the whole patiently, answered: "And so, friend, the upshot of this reformation, of which thou hast so much carnal glorying, is, that thou hast taught thy people to worship thyself."

For the Columbian Star, from Dr. Campbell's Pious Reflections on Theology.

UNITY OF DESIGN IN SERMONS.

After showing that the old method was, according to the logic of the schools, to divide the discourse into three heads, called subject, the predicate, and the copula, gives an example of a plain text in these words, "God is faithful." The division in the old way is, 1st. to consider God, 2d. to consider the subject; next, the faithfulness of God; and thirdly, the copula, the connexion between these two. In order to expose the absurdity of this division in a sermon, he proceeds in the following mannerous illustration. "I shall suppose that one had prescribed to him, as the subject of an oration, an inquiry into the unity of rhyme. Accordingly he goes to work, and having weighed every word and syllable of the question, he thus lays down his plan of his operations. 1st, says he, I will consider what is implied in the word unity, in all the different acceptations of which the term is susceptible. 2dly, I shall consider the nature, import and properties of what is called rhyme. 3dly, the relation which the one stands to the other, or how they are connected. And in what aspect, the one may be predicated of the other. Could any man imagine, that such a disquisitor understood the subject?"

He also gives an entertaining example of teaching a whole system, in an outline of discourse on purity of heart, in words to his purpose. "Such a systematic preaching, in order to make you understand purity, I must surely begin with explaining the meaning of the word purity, and that may better know the necessity of this, as you are account of man's previous corruption. This induces him to explain original sin. From this topic, he would, of course, be led to consider original righteousness. But he could not do this without a dissertation on the image of God."

For the Columbian Star.

MEANS FOR PROMOTING A REVIVAL.

A. EDITOR,

I have just read, with considerable interest, a small pamphlet recently published, entitled, "Narrative of a revival of religion in the third Presbyterian church, of Baltimore, Maryland; with remarks on subjects connected with revivals in general."

W. C. WALTON, pastor of said church.

Christians differ in sentiment in relation to the evidences of a genuine revival of religion, as also in regard to the means best adapted to produce such a revival. Some deem the necessity of using any means; others, like Messrs. Walton, Nettleton, and my more very respectable and useful preachers, "lay it down as a principle, that there are means, which, when perseveringly employed, have always been blessed to the revival of religion;" and in confirmation of this, they appeal to the history of the church, and to all the revivals which have taken place since the memorable day antecedent to the present time. Our sentiments are:

If it be admitted, we must also admit, that where religion is in a cold and languid state, and few or none are inquiring the way to it, there is something wrong in the

church of God; there is an Achan in the camp; or there is a partial dereliction of duty on the part of the minister, or of the members of the church, or of both. This is certainly more ingenious and more scriptural, than to ascribe such a wretched state of things to the want of a sovereign dispensation of Divine grace. There is a connexion between the faithful discharge of duty, and the blessing of God. When, therefore, we do not enjoy a revival, we should freely acknowledge that the church is to blame; and take it for granted that something more ought to be done, than we are doing.—The absence of a revival, then, ought not to be regarded as our affliction so much as our sin; and each one is answerable to God for this sin, so far as he neglects to employ his efforts to this object. The magnitude of this sin swells beyond the bounds of calculation, when we consider how much good is done by a revival; and how much evil exists in its absence. We have reason to tremble when we take this view of the subject; for, verily, the blood of souls is in our skirts, and will be required at our hands!"

There is danger of insisting too much upon means and exertions that are merely mechanical. Archimedes once said, "give me whereon to stand, and I will move the globe." In the moral world, many say, "give me strength of lungs; give me a stern countenance; give me a large supply of terrifying imagery, and I will produce a movement among the people." They do indeed, often effect a movement, and a noise far unlike the "still small voice" of the Spirit; but the movement is among the animal feelings, not the affections of the soul. It is impossible to prescribe rules which it will always be expedient to follow. Revivals sometimes commence suddenly and take all classes, according to their own confession, by surprise. The Spirit of God is not limited in his operations to places where the most is done to prepare his way. He works with or without human means. This may serve to teach us that we should use all proper exertions to effect a revival, and at the same time, rely wholly on the influence of the Holy Ghost to render these exertions effectual. It is easy to see the wisdom of God in such a connexion, that it is not subject to any known laws. A revival of religion is "not of him that willeth, nor of him that runneth, but of God that showeth mercy." My blood has often chilled at hearing ministers exhort parents, even ungodly parents, to have their children sprinkled, assuring all who should comply, that God had promised to convert and save such children. They generally enforced this exhortation by threatening damnation to all who were not sprinkled. Indeed, we have in our country many who do not hesitate to tell their hearers in the face of all the Bible, "your salvation depends upon yourselves, do and live, do not and you die."

But of this, the pamphlet before me contains nothing. The author has given a short account of the manner in which his own feelings and those of his church were awakened to the more faithful discharge of their duties, and of the good work which followed. The whole number of hopeful conversions has been about ninety. The revival still continues, and there are indications of a similar work in other parts of the city. There is a union prayer meeting every Saturday evening, which is crowded by the pious of different denominations, praying for a general revival. "In my own congregation," says Mr. W. "we have a meeting of some description or other, every evening in the week."

He then notices some of the peculiar features of the revival, such as deep pungent convictions of sin and of hatred towards God—instantaneous relief, accompanied with much sensible joy—willing submission to the sovereign government of God—a sense that it is right for God to do with all as he pleases—and a readiness to take up the cross for Christ's sake. All unite in saying, the very moment they were heartily willing to give up all for Christ, and to surrender themselves unreservedly to Him, they found relief.

From what he has witnessed in this revival, he acknowledges himself to be convinced:—

"That many are deceived in fancying they desire to have a revival, and that they are doing every thing in their power to promote that object, and yet God will not grant the blessing. I was long under this mistake, and I fear it is a very common one. We are too apt to take our standard of duty from custom, rather than from the word of God. We are influenced more than we ought to be by the defective examples of those whom we regard as our superiors in age or abilities; and we often take it for granted, that because we are doing as much as ministers and Christians generally do, that therefore nothing more is required of us. Many are so well satisfied with the old beaten track, that has long been pursued, that they seem to say—although they would not adopt the very words—"If God will not meet us in this way, we will not go out of it to meet Him." Some preach the Gospel with much apparent zeal and animation; but they seem to forget that they have a great work to do out of the pulpit, as well as in the pulpit. Ministers may preach regularly, and the people may attend punctually; but where no other means are employed, much success has rarely been witnessed."

In another place he makes the following judicious remarks:

"I have also been more than ever convinced of the necessity of plain, pungent, discriminating preaching. I do not mean, merely, that we should use plain words; for that we may do in the most abstruse argumentation. But I mean, that we should aim

as much as possible to simplify Divine truth, by employing such illustrations as are familiar of comprehension. We should endeavour to make things so plain, that our hearers may see them with their own eyes, and that too without much labour of mind.—I mean, also, that we should not be afraid to call things by their proper names, or to make direct applications as we proceed;—no matter who may be affected by them. In order to do this, a minister must obtain much of that independent spirit; of that simple desire to please God, and to save the souls of men, which characterized the Saviour when He condescended to perform the work of the ministry.—When we are addressing a very ignorant audience, or a congregation of Africans, we feel no concern as to what they will think of our performance. Our aim is to give them simple, plain instruction; to convey to their minds clear, distinct views of Divine truth. In this way, with the blessing of God, we hope to make a saving impression. Such should be our feelings and such our aim, whensoever, wheresoever, and to whomsoever, we may be called to preach the Gospel."

"There is, in my humble apprehension, too much speculating, philosophizing, and systematizing, in most of the sermons we hear. This mode of preaching, however interesting it may be to students of theology, and to men of cultivated minds, is so much above the thoughts and reasonings of common people, that they receive no distinct impression from it. Such labour is worse than lost on the great majority of hearers. It leads many to regard religion as an intellectual affair, consisting chiefly in rational and orthodox opinions; and others to invest the subject with mysteries and difficulties, which do not properly belong to it. Sermons of this description seldom, if ever, disquiet the conscience; and one might presume, from their structure and the materials of which they are composed, and the indifferent manner in which they are often delivered, that they are not designed to have that effect. The Gospel is not likely to prove the power and the wisdom of God to the salvation of sinners, unless they who preach it recollect that they have to do with the hearts and consciences, as well as the intellects of men."

His observations upon the importance of preaching repentance as the immediate duty of the sinner, are scriptural and striking, but I am sensible your limits will not allow their admission. He combats with considerable earnestness and ability the error, which, he says, "seems to arise from the erroneous supposition, that when the sinner is awakened, and begins to reform his external conduct, and to use the means of grace, his heart is growing better in the sight of God; that he is becoming less and less unworthy; and that by this gradual diminution of his unworthiness, he is making a gradual approximation towards a right state of feeling. Hence the direction—"Continue praying—persevere—you are in a hopeful way—after a while you will obtain religion," &c.

Such directions given to awakened sinners often have the tendency to diminish their convictions of guilt, and prolong the period of anxiety and distress, even in cases where they ultimately issue in saving conversion. On these effects, our author says:—

"This is so obvious, from remarks already made, that I need not here dwell upon it. But the worst of all is, that many, after having waited sufficiently long, as they think, for the work of the Spirit, make a profession of religion before they have experienced it; concluding that as they have been very diligent in the use of means, and, at times, had some tenderness of feeling, that perhaps the Spirit has performed this mysterious operation gradually and imperceptibly; that probably they have experienced the change, and ought now to take the comfort of it. They feel willing to go on in the same way they have begun, and are glad to obtain peace of mind on terms which involve, comparatively, so little sacrifice of the feelings of a proud, rebellious heart. I am awfully afraid that thousands are resting upon this sort of religious experience, or upon something equally dangerous. The conduct of many furnishes too much evidence of the fact. If they had been thoroughly convinced of sin; if they had, under this conviction, realized that they were justly condemned and lost sinners, and from that awful condition been snatched by the hand of mercy;—all this would have made an impression upon their hearts which they could never forget; they would have felt themselves under infinite obligations; their daily inquiry would have been, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" and they would have thought, that they could never do enough for the glory of Him who had done so much for them. They would have been ready for every good work. To please and glorify God, and to do good for their fellow men, would have been their ruling passion. If all professors of religion were of this description, the cause of Christ would not languish as it does; churches would be built where they are wanted; and those that have been built would be paid for; ministers and missionaries would be supported; the funds of Bible, Education, and other societies, would be replenished; revivals would be common, and perhaps continue without intermission; the Millennium would soon commence; and the kingdoms of this world would soon become the kingdoms of our God and of his Christ."

Historical.

he will save them;—why, their object is in a great degree accomplished when they get into the church. They now have much more peace of mind than they formerly had; they hope they are Christians, and, of course, that they are safe. As to the cause of Christ, they feel little or no concern about it. They have other objects of attention and solicitude, vastly more important in their estimation. They may indeed contribute something to support the show of religion; they may decorate their churches, and discover much zeal for their party, and for the mere externals of religion;—all this cherishes their false hopes; they think themselves and wish others to think them very pious. Some contribute a little, grudgingly, to support the Gospel, because, if they were to do absolutely nothing, they could neither believe themselves nor make others believe them to be Christians. A regard to consistency, and to their own reputation, is their leading motive; and even that has very little influence with some. But to do good, simply with a view to please God, or to benefit their fellow men; to make a really disinterested sacrifice for the cause of Christ; and to stand in readiness to make such sacrifices whenever the Providence of God shall demand them;—they will not do it. So far from making such efforts and contributions with the cheerfulness and zeal of one who loves Christ; and who takes a lively interest in His cause, they will often get out of temper when solicited to aid benevolent and pious objects. One is tempted to think, that it would be a great relief to them if something would occur to put a final stop to all the efforts that are making to Christianize the world, that there might be no further demands upon their purses for assistance in carrying on this great work. They could then enjoy their selfish pleasures and pursuits as well, and sleep as quietly, while the world around them would be going to destruction, as if all were certainly on their way to Heaven.—MEN AND BRETHREN! does not this state of things call for a reformation? Do we not need ministers like John the Baptist, and Martin Luther, to go from "Dan to Beersheba," and "preach repentance for the remission of sins," to professors of religion? If we were able to draw accurately the line of demarcation between those who love Christ, & whose hearts are really devoted to his cause; and those who are resting upon a false religious experience, or upon no religious experience at all, the prospect would astonish and overwhelm us. The multitude whom Satan is leading to destruction under the cloak of a Christian profession would startle every beholder. We are not ignorant of his devices;—and we know he would as soon take sinners to hell in the character of professors of religion, as in any other character. Since, therefore, he cannot put down the truth entirely, it is his interest and his policy to mingle with it as much error as he can; and he knows that errors on such subjects as those discussed in the foregoing pages, are peculiarly favourable to his designs. Wrong directions to awakened sinners are as likely to issue in their eternal overthrow, as any means he could employ. They lead—it is to be feared—in thousands of instances, to the indulgence of false hopes, and the assumption of a mere "form of godliness."

This pamphlet seems to have been written with a good design. It exhibits a spirit truly apostolic—zealous for the truth of God, and deeply solicitous for the salvation of souls. The author might seem to some, to lay too much stress upon works, but, Sir, if the church abounded more in such works as he recommends we should see more prosperity, and less of bitterness and strife.

"For Zion's sake I will not hold my peace, and for Jerusalem's sake I will not rest, until the righteousness thereof go forth as brightness, and the salvation thereof as a lamp that burneth."

ZEPHAR.

From Sampson's Discourse on the Common Law.

"The most civilized of our British ancestors, according to Caesar, were very little different from the Gauls. The more inland were very barbarous, raised no corn, lived on milk and game, and had no clothing. Those of the southern coast only covered their nakedness with skins of wild beasts, thrown carelessly over them, to avoid offence to strangers who came to trade with them. They all painted their bodies with woad, to add to the horror of their looks. Ten or twelve had wives in common, brothers with brothers, and fathers with children; and the children that were born were imputed to those who first knew the virgin. Their towns were a few scattered huts in the woods, defended by slight ramparts of earth or logs. All the later Roman historians confirm these accounts of the barbarous condition of our first legal ancestors; and Tacitus says, that their divisions were very advantageous to the Romans, and the chief means whereby they were conquered, according to the ancient practice of the Romans, to make kings the instruments of subjection and servitude. The best lesson of common law we can derive from these ancestors, is to avoid that fault of theirs, to shun their example, and to let no enemy ever take advantage of our disunion."

"They had abundance of gods and goddesses. Their thunderer was Taran, and their goddess of victory, was Andate. Their priests, the Druids, were absolute over their consciences, and exacted their dues by terrible excommunications. They had Druidesses also, of different orders. Some like nuns made vows of virginity, and lived in sisterhoods sequestered from the world."

Historical.

They addicted themselves to miracles and prophecies, were consulted upon all important occasions, and almost worshipped as divinities. It was one of these sybils that foretold to Dioclesian, then a private soldier, that he would one day be an Emperor. They raised tempests by their incantations, transformed themselves into animals of all kinds, and cured the most inveterate diseases. Like the Magi, the Gymnosophists, and all other such impostors, they had two systems; one for the initiated, who were sworn to secrecy, which they taught in the deep recesses of woods and caverns, but never committed to writing; the other they used in public, to astonish and bewilder the ignorant, and add to the power and riches of their priesthood. Like the priests of Egypt, the Chaldeans, or Bramins, they had a farrago of enigmatical common law verses, which they delivered to the multitude from little eminences, and inspired into them a fanaticism, that sometimes stood in the place of a more enlightened patriotism, and made them formidable to the all-conquering Romans. The oak was sacred amongst them, and the gathering of the mistletoe was one of their most imposing mysteries: an ancient truncated tree of this species, stood for the emblem of their Jupiter, and their bloody and awful sacrifices were performed beneath the thickest shades of their spreading foliage."

"It required twenty years to study their rubric, and get all their mystic rhymes by heart; the same time is required for a modern judge to read his books,—

Viginti annorum lucubrations.

The difference is that the one had the *carmina necessaria* in his head, the other in his shelves. One of their favourite modes of divination, was slicing a man in two by the diaphragm, and from his fall, convulsions, and bleeding, to predict events, and discover the will of the gods. They worshipped also many symbolical objects of nature."

"The most cruel of all their rituals was burning in colossal effigies of basket work, in human shape, dozens of living men together, with hay or straw. But so many of these Druids themselves were burned in the isle of Anglesea by Paulinus, in the times of Nero, in the fires they had kindled for their Roman prisoners, and so many were destroyed soon after, in the great revolt under Queen Boadicea, that their power declined, never to rise again. Such as would not submit to build temples and worship the gods of the Romans, fled to Ireland, Armorica, Caledonia, and the smaller islands; and we hear no more of them. What part of these common law do we then derive from these our British ancestors?"

"I pass over the ridiculous stories of Nennius, and Geoffrey, and others, about King Lucius and King Collus, and Bishops Faganus and Divanus, which are crafty, but dull fictions, and only show how soon the pagan ostentations encroached upon the simplicity of apostolic manners; how easy the transition was, from a flamen to a bishop; from the *laniger apex* to the mitre, and from the *toga praetexta* to the pontifical purple; and how much the kingdom of these pious chroniclers was of this world."

"The probability is, that the Christian church remained peaceful and united while exposed to violence, and till after the Dioclesian persecution. But when, under Constantine the Great, they began to taste of royal favour, wealth, security, and power, they affected pomp, and knowing no other ceremonies, adopted those of the pagans, substituting pictures of canonized saints and martyrs, for the pagan images of deified heroes. A new superstition also had arisen, that of long pilgrimages to Jerusalem, and other places; and a new order of ecclesiastics, which had its origin in Egypt, the prolific soil of superstition, who began by professing poverty, and arrived at prodigious wealth. And our British ancestors, instead of uniting in brotherly and peaceful worship of the one true God, and following the precepts and examples of Christ and his apostles, were engaged in the midst of carnage, desolation, and famine, in disputing whether Adam was mortal, and whether children were born as pure as he was created, and whether souls were saved by free-will or by grace, when our Saxon ancestors, 'our own Saxon priests,' who cared as little for the orthodox as the schismatic, took possession of their country, overturned their altars, pillaged their churches and convents, where treasures were amassed, put their clergy to death with as little remorse as the Romans had formerly done the Druids, banished or exterminated all they did not retain for slaves, changed the name of their country, scarcely leaving one town to be called as they named it, or one British word to creep into their language, until the name of Briton or Gael, became synonymous with that of slave. And this brings us to the Saxon era of our common law."

"Our Saxon ancestors were at this time, fierce pirates, and the wealth accumulated in convents and churches, was a very tempting prey. Their religion was much more gross than that of the Germans, as generally described by Tacitus; for instead of one God too great to be imagined or im-mured within walls, they had many, both gods and goddesses. The principal was Odin and his family, composed of his lady Freya, their sons and their eleven daughters; and their theology consisted, in giving to each of these their precise and peculiar attributes and due ceremonial worship. To Odin, they sacrificed fat hogs; to Thor, oxen and horses, sprinkling the blood on the assembly; and from the entrails they discovered the will and pleasure of their gods."



Some of the flesh was burned on altars, the remainder fed the priests, who were much inferior to the Druids in their poetry, much less devout and musical, and much less honoured. They sometimes quarrelled and murdered against their gods, and shot up arrows at them, if not to wound them, at least to show how little pirates feared them. The first-born and bravest son of Odin was Thor. He launched the thunder, pointed the meteors, and governed the lightning. He had five hundred and forty aerial halls. They had also their Pantheon of deified heroes, orators, and poets; a door-keeper of the gods, and a grand keeper of the rainbow. Their heaven was called Valhalla, where their heroes were to spend their time in martial sports, feed on the boar's scurmer, and swill plentifully of beer and mead, out of the skulls of those they had slain. They had old women who consulted with the dead, and with familiar spirits, whom they believed, and revered as divinities. Odin's image wore a crown and drawn sword. Freya's was a hermaphrodite, with a bow in one hand and a sword in the other.

"Christianity, however, by degrees obtained amongst them, and notwithstanding its corrupted condition, tended to civilize and soften them. Several of their Kings became converts, and their subjects followed their example, though they often relapsed, and were generally engaged in quarrels and petty warfare. The first written laws, however, were by the first Christian Kings. But so deeply were their ancient superstition rooted in their nature, that we find in the seventh and eighth, and even in the tenth century, in the laws of Canute, prohibitions of the worship of stocks and stones, and rivers and hills, and other objects of nature. The union of the Heptarchy, about ninety years after the coming of Saint Austin, by delivering the clergy from conflicting authorities, might have still more extended their influence and promoted learning, which, such as it was, remained entirely in their hands. Books had become necessary for their clergy, and schools were established for the sons and dependants of the rich converts. But a new set of pirates, more fierce and cruel than our Saxon ancestors themselves, even at their first arrival, landed upon their shores, and put an end to further improvement."

### Missionary.

From the London Jewish Expositor, for January, 1824.

#### LONDON JEWS' SOCIETY.

PRESENT STATE OF THE SOCIETY'S MISSIONS.

At the commencement of a new year, it may be well to call the attention of our readers to the Missionary exertions of the Society, amongst the Jewish people in different parts of the world.

These exertions, it must be remembered, are yet in their infancy, but, nevertheless, they are sufficient to afford ample encouragement to those who have learned, not to "despise the day of small things." It must indeed, be a subject of devout thankfulness, to all who consider, that within a very few years, there was not a single Missionary labouring amongst God's ancient people, to reflect that there are now seventeen Missionary agents, under the direction of, or in connexion with, the London Society alone.

That our readers may know who they are, and where they are labouring, we subjoin the following statement:

#### HOLLAND.

The Rev. A. S. Thelwall, M. A. of Trinity College, Cambridge. He has been chiefly resident at Amsterdam, but he has made excursions through different parts of Holland, to investigate the state of the Jews in the provincial towns, and to excite the attention of Christians to their spiritual improvement. The result of his investigation has been, that a preparatory work is going on amongst the Jews in that country, which is apparent, both from the dissatisfaction felt by some of them with the present state of their religion, and by the gradual diminution of their prejudices against Christianity. Mr. Thelwall has been assisted in his labours, by Mr. Chevallier, the son of a French Protestant clergyman, resident at Amsterdam.

#### GERMANY.

Mr. J. D. Marc, a converted Jew, who has been stationed principally at Frankfurt, on the Maine, where he has been usefully employed. Many Jews have been baptized there, and a Society formed amongst Christians, in consequence of his exertions.

Mr. Richard Smith, an English Missionary, in the employment of the Society, has also laboured usefully in different parts of Germany, distributing Hebrew Testaments and Tracts, at the fairs, and in many of the principal towns. He has been every where well received by the Jews, as his letters abundantly testify.

Mr. J. P. Goldberg, a converted Jew, employed as a school-master, at the expense of the London Society, and placed by them at Dresden, under the superintendence of the Society there, and Mr. C. G. Petri, also a converted Jew, under the immediate direction of the Detmold Society, but occasionally assisted in his travelling expenses by our Society. The communications from both these Missionaries, which have appeared in our Expositor, have been of an encouraging nature.

#### PRUSSIA.

The Rev. Professor A. Tholuck, a pious and learned oriental scholar of the University of Berlin, has undertaken to act as the Society's representative and agent in Prussia. He devotes half of his time to the promotion of the cause, and not only occasionally visits our missionary stations, but has also commenced the publication of a periodical work in German, similar to the Jewish Expositor, entitled, "The Friend of Israel." Its object is, as he expresses it, "to excite Israel to the love of the Saviour, and the friends of the Saviour to the love of Israel."

#### FOLAND.

The Rev. Alexander M'Caul, B. A. of Trinity College, Dublin.

Messrs. W. F. Becker, G. Wendt, and L. Hoff, Germans, educated by the Rev. Mr. Jaenicke, of Berlin, and afterwards instructed in our seminary.

Mr. John O'Neil, a young Irishman, who

passed some time also in the seminary at Stansted.

The animating accounts which have been received respecting the Jews in Poland from time to time have been given in the Expositor, and in the Reports of the Society, and will be fresh in the recollection of our readers. We have every reason to think a field of usefulness is there opened for many more faithful labourers, whom we devoutly pray the Lord may send into His harvest.

In addition to the above, it should be mentioned, that Mr. Moritz, a converted Jew, employed as a Missionary in Russian Poland, by his Imperial Majesty, has been furnished by the Society with books for circulation amongst his brethren.

The Society established at Berlin, has also a Missionary stationed at Posen, who has likewise been supplied by us with Testaments and Tracts.

#### ITALY.

The Rev. Charles Neat, an English clergyman, and George Clarke, M. D. an Irish physician, have lately proceeded from this country to Gibraltar, as Missionaries to the Jews, from whence they will go to Leghorn, which will for the present be their resident station.

#### PALESTINE.

The Rev. W. B. Lewis, B. A. of Trinity College, Dublin, and Mr. Joseph Wolff, a converted Jew. Mr. Lewis accompanied the Rev. Lewis Way to this interesting country, with a view of remaining there as a permanent Missionary. Mr. Way, we regret to state, has been obliged, by ill health, to return to Europe, but Mr. Lewis remains.

Mr. Wolff, though not under the immediate direction of the Society, has been furnished by them with books for circulation, and his expenses have been chiefly defrayed from their funds. The encouraging result of his labours at Jerusalem is well known to our readers.

The attention of the Society may now be considered as effectually turned towards this most interesting country. A permanent mission at Jerusalem has been determined upon by the Committee, and Mr. Lewis, accompanied by Mr. Wolff, will proceed there accordingly without delay.

Under these circumstances, the Palestine Fund, will doubtless become an object of interest, to many of the friends of Israel. We have the pleasure to state, that besides the contributions already acknowledged, the Society is now called on to thank an anonymous donor, for a Christmas offering of £100.

#### INDIA.

Mr. Michel Sargon, a converted Jew, baptized at Madras, employed at Cochim as a school-master, by the Madras Committee, who act in co-operation with our Society. He had, according to the last accounts, 116 Jewish children under instruction.

It will be further gratifying to our readers to be informed, that there are at present five Missionary students in our seminary, preparing to follow their brethren to the field of labour, besides two candidates, who are likely soon to be added to their number.

From the Boston Telegraph.

Facts collected from the Missionary Herald—or communicated at the Monthly Concert for April.

Mission to Jerusalem.—The Journal of Messrs. Fisk and King, as contained in the Missionary Herald for April, extends from June 2, to July 14, 1823. June 3, they undertook a journey to the Dead Sea and the river Jordan; which places on the following day they visited, and returned to Jerusalem. June 5, "extremely fatigued, but grateful that they had been enabled to perform this interesting journey in safety." June 26, they made preparations for another journey, having distributed, during two months' residence at Jerusalem, 770 tracts, and 136 Bibles. Of the latter, 84 copies were sold, and 52 given away. June 27, they left Jerusalem, and, passing through Ramallah, Lyd, Jaffa, and Acres, arrived at Tyre. July 4. This is a walled village, situated on a peninsula, (once an island,) and containing, probably, between one and two thousand inhabitants. July 5, they visited Zion, where they had the happiness to meet with the Rev. Mr. Lewis, a missionary from the London Jews Society, who went out with Mr. Way. By Mr. Lewis they received Bibles, tracts, &c. from the missionaries at Malta. The population of Zion is estimated differently, from 6 to 13,000.

Malta.—A letter from Mr. Temple, dated Malta, Dec. 11, gives information that Messrs. Goodell and Bird sailed from Malta for Palestine, October 24.

Ceylon.—A joint letter from the missionaries at Ceylon, dated Jaffna, June 21, mentions, that the second daughter of Mr. Meigs, Sarah Maria, died very suddenly, March 9, of the locked jaw. Mr. Meigs was at this time absent, on a journey to Colombo. The other members of the mission were well.—Since the commencement of the mission, twenty-four have been received into the church of Christ. Three of the native members have been led into temptation, and fallen under the censure of the church. This is a great affliction to the missionaries, who, nevertheless, have had the satisfaction of seeing one of them manifest satisfactory evidence of sincere repentance. The effect of discipline on the two others, is not mentioned as being so favourable. The missionaries very justly remark, that, if cases of apostasy occur in Christian countries, where the tone of morals is high, and the restraints of civilized life are felt, it cannot be thought surprising, although it is an occasion of deep humility, that instances of the same kind should occur in heathen lands. Several additions have been made to the church since the last letters of the missionaries before the present were written, and six were candidates for admission. The missionaries appear to use great caution in relation to the admission of members—but God only knoweth the hearts of men.

In the Boarding Schools, there were, at the date of the letter, 140 boys and 30 girls. The charities of those who have contributed to this object, are stated to have "already had a most happy influence on the prospects of the mission." Day schools have in a few instances been established for girls, which, considering the low estimation in which females are held in that country, and the prejudices which must be overcome in order to accomplish such a measure, is considered as an important step in the progress of in-

tellectual and moral improvement. The missionaries consider schools as one of the most efficient means of ultimately attaining the great object of their mission, and think no effort should be omitted, either on the part of the instructors or patrons, to increase their number and usefulness.

Bombay.—Letters from the missionaries at Bombay, dated June 6, communicate the pleasing intelligence, that the Missionary Chapel was completed in May, so far as it is expected to be done at present. It is without galleries or ceiling; but it is in other respects a very commodious building, containing school-rooms, as well as a place of worship. The whole expense of erecting it is \$4,177: of which \$1,777 have been obtained in Asia, leaving \$2,400 to be paid by Christians in America. The chapel was solemnly dedicated on the last Friday in May; which day was observed by the missionaries as a day of fasting and prayer. The missionaries continue the work of printing portions of scripture and tracts, though the usefulness of the latter is in part suspended by an order of the Governor of Bombay, prohibiting their circulation in the interior of the Mahratta country. Nevertheless, say the letters, there is still labour enough for one hundred missionaries to perform, and numerous agents might be profitably employed in circulating books, &c. In some instances, the Holy Spirit has seemed to be manifestly operating on the minds of individuals—but the moral darkness which pervades that country in general, can almost be felt, and calls for the constant prayers of all that know the preciousness of the gospel of life. The missionaries earnestly ask, that more labourers may be sent to the aid of the mission.

The Schools in Bombay seemed to be prosperous, and approved by many, even of the natives. And although the heathen parents often say, that the children sent to these schools will probably become Christians—yet children are sent to them, and there is reason to believe that many more would be sent than there are, were the means of supporting them furnished. On one occasion, the missionaries had under consideration applications from thirteen different villages, requesting that schools might be established among them.

Sandwich Islands.—No letters have been received from this station of a later date than those noticed in the Herald for March. The journal of the mission and official letters were forwarded by way of Canton (China) on the 28th of May, and other letters at other times—none of which have yet arrived. Mr. Richards' letter of Aug. 30 came by the same ship as those of Messrs. Bingham and Chamberlain, but did not reach its destination quite so soon. From that letter, as well as those above named, it appears that the missionaries are encouraged as to the prospect of ultimate success in the object of their mission, and think they perceive the manifest smiles of Providence on their labours.

Cherokees of the Arkansaw.—At Dwight, a framed house has been erected, 30 feet by 36, for the girls and instructress; two log cabins, 14 feet by 16, for the boys; a framed barn, 30 feet by 40; a saw-mill, and a grist-mill. The buildings previously erected have been furnished with glass windows.—During the last year, about 40 acres of land were cleared, and twenty planted with corn, some of which was destroyed by excessive early rains. Most of the planting and hoeing was done by the native boys. The whole number of children in the school at Dwight, is 60—34 male and 26 female; whose progress equals, if not exceeds, that of most children in a civilized land. Many more are anxious to share in the same privileges; but the resources of the mission do not at present permit. The Indians very generally feel that the missionary establishment is the glory of their tribe.

The amount of donations in money to the American Board, from February 13, to March 12, inclusive, is \$4,156 05.

### Summary of News.

#### FOREIGN.

No news has been received from Europe since our last.

From Mexico.—We have received by the schooner Fly, from Alvarado, says the New York Gazette, a file of the Mexican Eagle to the 1st of March. On a careful examination they do not appear to contain much of interest. The country was perfectly tranquil, and the Sovereign Congress in session. In the sitting of that body on the 6th of Feb. a petition was read from the Congress of Oajaca, praying that government might prosecute with all possible expedition, the negotiations which had been commenced with Great Britain.

In the sitting of the 11th, the report of the committee favourable to granting a certificate of naturalization to John Lucius Woodbury, (probably Woodbury,) a citizen of the United States and a Doctor of medicine, was taken up. Some conversation ensued, in the course of which one member stated that he had not applied to the College of Physicians for a certificate of his qualifications; and another member replied by observing that the Doctor was owner of a chemical establishment in his own country, which would be immediately removed to Mexico, if a certificate of naturalization should be granted him. The report of the committee was agreed to.

On the 17th, the Congress approved of the report of the Committee of Foreign Relations, favourable to the appointment of D. Pablo de la Llave, as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to Great Britain.

In the session of the 27th a communication was received from the Secretary of State, informing that the treaty concluded with the Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the Republic of Colombia, had been ratified by the Supreme Executive Power.

In the same sitting, the report of the committee fixing the salaries of the Envoys to Great Britain, Colombia, and the United States, was taken up for consideration. The first article proposes to give to the Envoy to Great Britain, \$12,000 per annum, and \$6000 outfit, with a Secretary at \$4000. This article was, after some discussion, adopted, when they adjourned.

The schooner Ann, Ersey, of Boston, arrived at San Blas, the 5th of January, from the Sandwich Islands, and the coast of California. The Captain informed that on his

arrival at Monterey, he found that province in perfect tranquility. A brig belonging to the Imperial Russian American Company, was taking in wheat for their establishment on the north west coast. A Russian frigate was at St. Francisco.

Brazil.—By the Dart, from Para, March 10th, we learn, that that place was in great commotion in consequence of the approach of an insurgent force, consisting of Indians, native whites, and blacks, who were already in possession of the island of Maraja, and other small places adjacent, within 3 hours march of Para. Some skirmishing had taken place, and the government were making active preparations to defend the town. The Brazilian frigate Imperatriz, and sloop of war Maranhão, sailed on the 3d on a cruise. Great alarm existed at that time, as it was feared the insurgents would then enter and plunder the town. The English Consul, considering his countrymen unsafe in the place, hurried them on board the shipping, leaving most of their property behind. Mr. Harrop, an English merchant, took passage in the American schooner Evergreen, Page, for Martinique. The brig Laurel, Barber, which had just arrived from Liverpool, sailed without discharging any of her cargo; the British brig Hebe sailed for London, and the Mary and Ellen, for Barbadoes, with English and several Portuguese passengers (or prisoners,) was ordered to Lisbon. Several other brigs and small vessels sailed for Cayenne and elsewhere. All who could obtain passports and a conveyance were fleeing. The British brigs, Samuel, and Dart, and a French government schooner, which had arrived from Cayenne, for the protection of French property and subjects, sailed in company with the Dart.

Colombia.—By the Prince Edward, Caraccas papers to the 18th ult. have been received. They contain no news. The Congress of Colombia, which was to have met on the 2d Jan. had not formed a quorum on the 9th of that month.

#### DOMESTIC.

Navigation of the St. Lawrence.—The attention of the British government, and that of Lower Canada, appears to be forcibly drawn to this subject. The capital and enterprise of Americans, are of important advantage to the Canadas, which will shortly yield a revenue instead of being an expense to the mother country. The Quebec Gazette, in closing a very able article on this subject, after acknowledging the right of this country to a free navigation of the St. Lawrence, remarks—"Our opinion is, that at least the article of Jay's treaty of 1794, which allows the United States to navigate the St. Lawrence to Quebec, will be granted to the Americans; and in such a measure, we see no ground for alarm, than there existed at the time this right was allowed to them. Adventitious circumstances alone prevented it from having its full execution."

Louisiana.—New-Orleans papers to the 23d ult. inclusive, have been received at New-York. The bill for the Louisiana Loan Office had passed the Senate, and a committee of the House of Representatives had reported in favour of the passage of the bill. A bill was before the Legislature to incorporate the Bank of Louisiana, with a capital of \$4,000,000.

Tennessee.—A letter from the Postmaster at Nashville to the Postmaster General in this city, dated March 28, says—"I have but just time to advise you, that the New-Orleans, &c. Mail, reported on the authority of the post rider, to have been lost in the Choctaw Nation, in crossing a sluice, in the swamps, has arrived here to-day, as appears by the dates of the bills, &c. It is in a very wet state, but I believe no letters will be lost. I have no further particulars of the loss, or any account of the recovery of this mail, as it took place some distance below Douly's routes, and only know the fact of its recovery, from receiving it to-day. The New-Orleans, Natchez, &c. mails, due to-day, have not come on, owing, no doubt, to some failure below Columbus, Ms. as the mails from offices above are received duly."

Kentucky.—A Lexington paper, dated April 2d, says—"The floods are generally represented as uncommonly great, and from our own knowledge, we can say that the roads were never worse; indeed they appear almost impassable for man and horse. As to carriages, great improvements must take place before the mail stages can move on our roads. Mail contractors have the most arduous task in performing their duty at this season of the year, in the Western country. We believe failures in the mails have never been less frequent, notwithstanding the dreadful state of the roads; and in justice to the contractors on the Eastern route to Wheeling, it is proper to say, their duty has never been performed with greater attention, than during the present season."

New-York.—The Attorney General of the State of New-York, in pursuance of a resolution of the Legislature, requiring him to report, whether in his opinion, the Hudson river was free to the navigation of any person who took out a coasting license with steam boats, under the late decision of the Supreme Court, has reported, that in his opinion, the decision of the Court grants the privilege to any person, who chooses to run boats.

Massachusetts.—The election for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Senators, of the State of Massachusetts, took place on Monday. From the returns already received, it is probable that William Eustis is re-elected Governor.

Connecticut.—The election of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Legislators, &c. has taken place in the State of Connecticut. Oliver Wolcott is elected Governor, and David Plant, Lieutenant Governor of that State, without any serious opposition.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

New Invention.—Mr. Gilbert Brewster, of Middletown, Connecticut, has invented a machine, which he terms a "Self-adjusting Domestic Wool Spinner," for which he has obtained a patent. It is highly spoken of as a useful economical invention. The machine has thirty spindles, but the number can be varied according to order. The thread produced is very fine and even; it occupies but little room, and can be adapted to hand or water power—and its chief excellence is, that the machinery is very simple—not liable to get out of order—and

can be managed by any person with a little previous instruction.

Commerce of Massachusetts.—The year commencing October 1st, 1821, and ending September 30th, 1822, the value of imports into the State was \$1,000,000,000; exports, \$1,000,000,000; and the balance in favour of the State, \$1,000,000,000.

It is with pleasure we learn, says the Connecticut Courant, that letters have been received in this city from London, containing the test of Perkins' improvement in steam power. Public confidence in Perkins' project did for a time decline, in consequence of a fifteen horse power engine, applied in propelling a boat, and the practicability as well as the expense of his invention. Large contracts have been made already for the use of the Perkins' side the Atlantic. The subject is very interesting to the community in general, and particularly to the inhabitants of this city, whose attention is now directed to navigation of the river.

Lord Byron.—The London Chronicle says—"Lord Byron is to have postponed, or to have laid aside, his determination to visit the United States, in consequence of the comments on his character, in some American prints."

Trade of Great Britain.—Quantity of goods imported into Great Britain from the 5th of January, 1822, to the 5th of March, 1822, 3,643,127 cwt.; of rum, 1,000,000 gallons. The tonnage of shipping, 1,000,000 tons, and inwards, from and to Britain, and to and from the East Indies, China, in 1822, was, outwards, 7,300,000 tons, inwards, 6,913,000 tons.

Revolutionary Pensioners.—The number of Revolutionary Pensioners, who have received more than one year's pension, in 1820 the appropriation was \$2,766,440. The following appropriation, mark the state of their decrease the last year, and the expenditures to the 1st of January, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824.

For year ending Sept. 4, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824.

For do. 1822, 1823, 1824.

For do. 1823, 1824, 1825.

For do. 1824, 1825, 1826.

For do. 1825, 1826, 1827.

For do. 1826, 1827, 1828.

For do. 1827, 1828, 1829.

For do. 1828, 1829, 1830.

For do. 1829, 1830, 1831.

For do. 1830, 1831, 1832.

For do. 1831, 1832, 1833.

For do. 1832, 1833, 1834.

For do. 1833, 1834, 1835.

For do. 1834, 1835, 1836.

For do. 1835, 1836, 1837.

For do. 1836, 1837, 1838.

For do. 1837, 1838, 1839.

For do. 1838, 1839, 1840.

For do. 1839, 1840, 1841.

For do. 1840, 1841, 1842.

For do. 1841, 1842, 1843.

For do. 1842, 1843, 1844.

For do. 1843, 1844, 1845.

For do. 1844, 1845, 1846.

For do. 1845, 1846, 1847.

For do. 1846, 1847, 1848.

For do. 1847, 1848, 1849.

For do. 1848, 1849, 1850.

For do. 1849, 1850, 1851.

For do. 1850, 1851, 1852.

For do. 1851, 1852, 1853.

#### TREATY.

The Board of Commissioners of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, have been appointed by the President, to negotiate a treaty with the United States, in relation to the fisheries of the United States, in relation to the fisheries of the United States, in relation to the fisheries of the United States.

This Society held a meeting on the 17th inst. for the purpose of electing officers for the year. The Rev. Mr. Moore, D. D. President.

Rev. Jesse H. Turner, Rev. David Rogers, Rev. H. L. Keeling, Rev. Ethelbert Drake, Rev. John B. Hoge, William Munford, Benjamin Braud, Th.

OTHER MATTERS.

Robert Pollard, Robert Heath, John G. Willson, James A. Oswald, Thomas C. Howard, John N. Gordon, James G. Wathney, William Feagins, Madison Walthall.

The whole number of copies distributed by the Society, in 11 years ago, was 1,000,000. The following approximate mark the state of their decrease the last year, and the expenditures to the 1st of January, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824.

For year ending Sept. 4, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824.

For do. 1822, 1823, 1824.

For do. 1823, 1824, 1825.

For do. 1824, 1825, 1826.

For do. 1825, 1826, 1827.

For do. 1826, 1827, 1828.

For do. 1827, 1828, 1829.

For do. 1828, 1829, 1830.

For do. 1829, 1830, 1831.

For do. 1830, 1831, 1832.

For do. 1831, 1832, 1833.

For do. 1832, 1833, 1834.

For do. 1833, 1834, 1835.

For do. 1834, 1835, 1836.

For do. 1835, 1836, 1837.

For do. 1836, 1837, 1838.

For do. 1837, 1838, 1839.

For do. 1838, 1839, 1840.

For do. 1839, 1840, 1841.

For do. 1840, 1841, 1842.

For do. 1841, 1842, 1843.

For do. 1842, 1843, 1844.

For do. 1843, 1844, 1845.

For do. 1844, 1845, 1



by any person with  
instruction.  
Massachusetts.—The  
Board of Claims under the first  
of the Treaty of Ghent (to award in-  
dignity for the deported Slaves) adjourned  
a few days ago, until June. We understand,  
the evidence on the part of the United  
States, in relation to the question of average,  
has been all delivered, unless it be by way  
of reply, on particular points presented by  
documents or testimony which may be  
presented on the part of the British Govern-  
ment. The delay now sought, is for the ac-  
commodation of the British Government.

VIRGINIA BIBLE SOCIETY.  
This Society held its annual meeting in  
London, a few days since, when the fol-  
lowing officers were elected:  
Right Rev. Richard Channing  
Burr, D. D. President.  
Rev. Jesse H. Turner, 1st V. President.  
Rev. David Roper, 2d do. do.  
Rev. H. L. Keeling, 3d do. do.  
Rev. Ethelbert Drake, 4th do. do.  
Rev. John B. Hoge, Corresponding Secretary.  
William Munford, Recording Secretary.  
Benjamin Brand, Treasurer.

OTHER MANAGERS.  
Robert Pollard, Robert Greenhow, James  
Leath, John G. Williams, Thomas Nel-  
son, James A. Oswald, Nathaniel Sheppard,  
Thomas C. Howard, George Hutchison,  
John N. Gordon, James Blair, Richard  
Grimmey, William Fenwick, Willis Cow-  
per, Madison Walthall, and David I. Burr.  
The whole number of Bibles and Testa-  
ments distributed by this Society, since its  
organization, 11 years ago, is 12,589. The re-  
ceipts the last year, amounted to \$578 66,  
the expenditures to \$668 62. The re-  
ceipts contain the following paragraph:—  
"No mortal has ever yet apprehended  
the full force of that question proposed by  
Christ, 'What shall it profit a man  
if he gain the whole world, and lose his own  
soul?' The present state and relations of  
human race will soon be succeeded by  
others that shall be eternal and unchange-  
able. And if, as the history of the world,  
and its sacred or profane, abundantly  
shows, man's moral nature be in disorder,  
his real character, as estimated by an  
all-wise and righteous Judge, be attainted  
with evil, his only refuge from the misery  
of sin entails, is in the mercy of Him  
who made him. The hope of future hap-  
piness can assure itself on no other evidence  
than that presented in the Bible, which  
speaks out with precision, the ground on  
which hope may rest, and the terms  
which it may be indulged.—The Scrip-  
tures are able to render men 'wise unto  
salvation,' by revealing Jesus Christ as the  
all-sufficient Saviour of the lost;  
and by communicating, under the influence  
of the Holy Spirit, light to the mind, purity  
to the heart, rectitude to the life, and peace  
to the conscience. In the language of a  
Christian philosopher, the Bible has 'God  
as author, truth without any mixture of  
error for its matter, and the salvation of  
his object.' The word of inspira-  
tion has declared, that 'all Scripture  
is given by inspiration of God, and is pro-  
fitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correc-  
tion, for instruction in righteousness; that  
man of God may be perfect, thorough-  
ly furnished unto all good works.' It is  
before an office of the highest benevo-  
lence, to minister the bread of life to the  
sinking soul, and to be instrumental in  
saving those who had otherwise perished  
for lack of knowledge." If the conver-  
sion of one individual, who has "erred from  
truth," will "save a soul from death,  
and hide a multitude of sins," who will un-  
derstand to calculate the benefit which has  
resulted, and shall hereafter result,  
from the extensive distribution of that  
instrument of human conversion, the  
word of God?"

AMHERST COLLEGE.  
The following paragraph, from the  
the-American Review, is worthy of the  
the catholic character of this work.  
The more honourable, because the Edi-  
tor is a Unitarian, and the Review is a fos-  
child and the just pride of Cambridge  
University.  
It is enough, in our opinion, that 'in  
any thing but in law, and in name, there  
ready a College at Amherst.' Giving a  
ter is a mere form; it will neither  
nor destroy; it will add facilities, but  
are facilities granted for purposes ac-  
cnowledged to be good. Besides, where so  
exhortations have been made by indivi-  
duals, and where so much has already been  
accomplished without legislative coun-  
tenance, it is no more than a just reward of  
enterprise to render such nominal aids, as  
institutions enjoy, which have not done  
it, as if such, at the same stage of their  
existence, to deserve them.—Under such  
circumstances we apprehend no danger to  
interests of learning from rivalry; if a  
few of spirited individuals will erect an in-  
stitution, and strengthen it by respectable  
presents, they ought to be encouraged.  
Others do more, and they should have  
encouragement; if they do less, they  
serve less, and should receive less. No  
can result from a competition like  
it; it accords with the spirit of all our in-  
stitutions, of our free government, of our na-  
tional habits, and we should be sorry ever to  
let this spirit dampen or perverted."

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—The last Report  
of the New-York Auxiliary Society, says  
the Boston Recorder, states, that the plan  
the town at Liberia, which is to be call-  
Monrovia, is to build on one street, on  
each settler has a house and lot, and  
that settler has also a plantation in the coun-  
try; and that this property, if he improves  
industriously two years, becomes his and  
heirs, for ever.  
The Report also contains the following  
tract of a letter from the Rev. Colston M.  
aring, a coloured preacher, who has re-  
turned to this country from Liberia, after  
visiting the colony:  
"Instead of finding Africa a sandy and  
barren waste, I found the whole country  
thick with verdure and stocked with fo-

rest trees, of large growth. I saw cattle,  
sheep, goats, hogs, poultry, and fruit, in  
abundance. In fine, I can truly say, I think  
Africa as healthy, as productive, and as  
beautiful a country, as any in the world. I  
found the people in good health, and ap-  
parently happy."

To the Editor of the Star.  
SUNBURY, Geo. March 23, 1824.

DEAR BROTHER,  
Through the mercy of God, I am yet able  
to travel, and, in my feeble manner, endeav-  
our to proclaim a loving Saviour to dying  
men. I left home (in Montgomery county,)  
the 13th of February. On the 3d Sabbath, I  
preached in the upper part of Liberty coun-  
ty, and baptized six persons. The 4th Sab-  
bath, was the Union meeting at Newport.  
The 1st Sabbath in this month, I preached  
in Harrison's neck, in McIntosh county, and  
baptized ten persons, one of whom was a  
gentleman of the bar. From this, the work  
of the Lord broke out in that congregation.  
I returned to Bryan, and preached on the 2d  
Sabbath, and baptized 15. I again returned  
to Harris Neck, accompanied by brother  
Shannon, (a young minister of much prom-  
ise) and on Saturday last, he preached to  
an attentive and deeply affected congrega-  
tion. It was a precious season. On that  
day, and in the evening and on the Sabbath  
morning, we received the experience of 15  
persons, one of whom was an old gentleman,  
upwards of 60 years old, of very respecta-  
ble character and connexion, and three la-  
dies. The rest were blacks. These I  
buried in baptism on the Sabbath, after  
the example of our glorious Leader. The  
congregation on the Sabbath was large, and  
not only attentive but deeply affected. Be-  
ing almost exhausted by travel and labour,  
I declined attending prayer meeting with  
my brethren on Sunday evening. They,  
however, met, and the Lord was with them.  
On Monday I received a note from several  
individuals, requesting me, if possible, to  
remain on the Neck, and lecture at candle  
light. I consented, and we remained engag-  
ed in devotional exercises until 12 o'clock  
at night. The Lord is doing wonders here.  
Deeply affected and inquiring souls are  
very many. I think the work as great as that  
in Sunbury, eighteen months ago. I was  
appointed by the Sunbury Association one  
of their messengers to represent that body,  
in the General Association; but I feel that  
duty will require me, so soon as I can visit  
my family, to return to this work. O that  
God may spread the knowledge of his grace  
through the whole earth.  
Yours, in Christ Jesus,  
WILSON CONNER.

For the Columbian Star.

MR. EDITOR.—I have examined, with  
great care and attention, the principles of  
the *Planetarium*, or rather the *Orery*, of  
Mr. Theodore Newell, of Vermont. The  
execution of the mechanical part is certainly  
indifferent. This fact is to be attributed, I  
believe, entirely to the scantiness of the  
means which the inventor had in his reach.  
But the intrinsic merits of the machine do  
not of course, depend on the basis of the  
execution of the work.  
Mr. Newell has discovered no new prin-  
ciples in astronomy. But the principles of  
the mechanism of his Orery, when brought  
to the perfection which he intends, will il-  
lustrate that interesting an indispensable  
science in a new and very important man-  
ner. The basis on which the mechanism  
to represent the motions in the solar sys-  
tem is founded, is 'certainly correct, and  
combines many things heretofore consid-  
ered impracticable. Astronomy can be taught  
from Mr. Newell's Orery with much more  
facility than from any other which has been  
in use, or, I think, invented. I am not pre-  
pared to pronounce, that it will be practi-  
cally efficient in ascertaining latitude, longi-  
tude, time, variation of the compass, &c. &c., but  
such much is certain, that it will readily and  
clearly convey to the mind of the student,  
the invaluable principles of the whole range  
of astronomical calculations, and is there-  
fore of great importance. The regular mo-  
tions of the earth, and of the heavenly bod-  
ies, can be shown with great precision, and  
in the most simple manner, and the grand  
principles of the science reduced to ocular  
demonstration.  
I would, therefore, strongly recommend  
the Orery to public patronage. I think  
there should be one, well constructed, in  
every seminary of learning in the country.  
C. FELCH, U. S. Navy.

Washington, April 8.

LITERARY.

A volume of sermons is about to be pub-  
lished, under the title of the "Southern  
Preacher." The sermons are to be selected  
from the manuscripts of a number of the  
most distinguished preachers of different  
denominations in the Carolinas and Georgia;  
among whom are the Rev. Drs. Caldwell,  
Waddell, Leland, Palmer, Cummings, and  
Furman, and Messrs. Capers, Hooper, Em-  
pie, and Brantley.  
*North American Review*.—The April  
number of this valuable publication con-  
tains articles on the following subjects:—  
Hodgson's Remarks on America.—History  
of Philosophy.—Theories of the Earth.—  
Jacobs' Greek Reader.—Schools in the  
State of New-York.—Chili.—The Pilot, a  
tale of the Sea.—New-Zealand.—Words-  
worth's Poems.—Law Reports.—American  
Atlases.—Politics of Ancient Greece.—Mis-  
cellaneous Notices.—To which is added a  
Quarterly List of New Publications.  
*Literary Discovery*.—A Latin manuscript,  
undoubtedly by Milton, long supposed to be  
irrecoverably lost, has just been discovered  
at the State Paper Office. The subject is  
religious, and the arguments are all drawn  
from the Scriptures. There are many He-  
brew quotations, and the work contains 735  
pages, many of them closely written. It  
was found in an envelope, addressed to Cy-  
riac Skinner, merchant. The situation which  
Milton held of Latin Secretary to Cromwell,  
will account for such a discovery being made  
in the State Paper Office.  
Messrs. Carey & Lea, of Philadelphia, have  
in the press a very interesting book, en-  
titled "Notes on Mexico, made in the  
autumn of 1822, by a citizen of the United  
States." The author is a distinguished Ameri-  
can.

*Batavian Anthology*.—Mr. Bowring and  
Mr. Van Dyk have published in London, a  
little work under the title of "Batavian An-  
thology," or specimens of the Dutch poets;  
with remarks on the poetical literature and  
language of the Netherlands, to the end of  
the seventeenth century.  
Mr. Hyacinth, director of the Russian  
Mission to Pekin for 13 years, has returned  
to St. Petersburg from China, bringing with  
him a history of that country.  
Proposals have been issued to publish  
Count Minuloti's Travels in Upper Egypt,  
his visit to the great Pyramid of Sakkarah,  
and the temple of Jupiter Ammon.  
The great Orientalist, Von Hammer, has  
published another volume of Travels, in  
which are embraced accounts of Constantinople,  
Brussa, Olympos, Nicaca, Nicomedia,  
&c.  
*Religious Publications*.—Mr. Benedict,  
says the Christian Watchman, has ascer-  
tained that there are in the United States and  
Canada between 60 and 70 periodical works  
of this description. About 40 of them are  
mentioned in the Christian Almanac; and the  
others were either overlooked by the Editor  
of that work, or else, from their charac-  
ter, thought not proper to be inserted. He  
is preparing for his "History of All Religions,"  
a list of all religious publications, whatever  
their sentiments may be; with a statement  
of the place where published; the publishers;  
&c. &c. And, to make sure of the whole,  
he requests that one copy of each may be  
sent by mail, immediately, to Pawtucket,  
Rhode-Island.

Eighteenth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.  
SENATE.  
MONDAY, April 12.

Mr. Macon offered a joint resolution, au-  
thorizing the President of the Senate, and  
the Speaker of the House of Representa-  
tives, to adjourn the present session of Con-  
gress, on the fourth day of May next,  
which was read, and laid over for considera-  
tion.  
The bill reported by the Committee on  
the Judiciary, "in addition to an act regu-  
lating the election of President and Vice  
President of the United States," was taken  
up for consideration. Mr. Van Buren sub-  
mitted some additional sections, as amend-  
ments to the bill; they were ordered to be  
printed, and the bill was then postponed to,  
and made the order of the day for, to-mor-  
row.  
A message was received from the Presi-  
dent of the United States, in relation to the  
claim of the State of Virginia for interest  
on monies advanced for militia services,  
during the late war. The message was or-  
dered to lie on the table.  
The bill "extending the benefit of copy  
rights to the authors of paintings and draw-  
ings," was taken up in Committee of the  
Whole. It was reported to the Senate  
without amendment, but was refused a third  
reading.  
Adjourned.

TUESDAY, April 13.

Mr. Noble, from the Committee on Pen-  
sions, reported the bill from the House of  
Representatives, "concerning invalid pen-  
sions," with an amendment.  
On motion of Mr. Barbour, the message  
received yesterday from the President of  
the United States, in relation to the claim of  
the State of Virginia for interest on monies  
borrowed for military purposes, during the  
late war, together with sundry documents  
relating to the subject, were referred to the  
Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered  
to be printed for the use of the Senate.  
The resolution submitted yesterday by  
Mr. Macon, fixing the fourth day of May  
next, for the termination of the present  
session of Congress, was taken up for con-  
sideration; and, after a considerable debate,  
on motion of Mr. Ruggles, the further con-  
sideration of the subject was postponed until  
Monday next.  
Mr. Van Buren, from the Committee on  
the Judiciary, reported a bill "in further  
addition to the act, entitled 'An act to es-  
tablish an uniform system of naturalization,  
and to repeal an act heretofore passed on  
that subject.'"  
The Senate then proceeded, as in Com-  
mittee of the Whole, to consider the bill re-  
ported by the Committee on the Judiciary,  
"in addition to the act relative to the elec-  
tion of a President and Vice-President of the  
United States," which, with the amend-  
ments proposed by Mr. Van Buren and  
Mr. Eaton, was ordered to lie on the table.  
Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, April 14.

After attending to considerable business  
of private interest, the Senate, in Commit-  
tee of the whole, Mr. Gaillard in the chair,  
took up the consideration of the bill reported  
by the Judiciary Committee, in addition  
to an act, relative to "the election of a Presi-  
dent and Vice-President of the United  
States." The amendments proposed by  
Mr. Van Buren, and Mr. Eaton, were with-  
drawn, to give way for the introduction of  
an amendment by Mr. Mills. Mr. M.'s mo-  
tion was, to insert three new sections. The  
first of these sections provides, that the  
electors shall make five certificates of the  
votes given for President and Vice-Presi-  
dent; that one of these copies shall be sent  
by a special messenger; one by the post-  
office, as at present; that two other copies  
shall be transmitted, on successive days, by  
mail; and the other copy be deposited as  
at present, in the office of the District Judge.  
The second section provides, that five lists  
of the electors shall be prepared by the  
Executive of each state. The third section  
prescribes the penalties of fine and impris-  
onment to be incurred by the special mes-  
senger, the postmaster, or any other person,  
who shall suppress, delay, or hinder, the  
transmission of these votes to the seat of  
government. The question was taken on  
these sections severally, and they were  
adopted.  
The first and second sections of the bill  
were then taken up, and were severally  
amended.  
The amendments proposed by Mr. Van  
Buren, were also agreed to.  
Mr. Mills then proposed a new section,  
making it the duty of the Secretary of State  
to transmit a copy of this act to the Execu-  
tive of each State, to be laid before the electors  
of President and Vice-President, next to  
be chosen; and repealing all acts or parts  
of acts, inconsistent with the provisions of  
this. The amendment was agreed to.

The details of the bill were then further  
discussed. The bill was subsequently order-  
ed to be printed as amended, and the fur-  
ther consideration of the subject was post-  
poned until Friday next.  
Adjourned.

THURSDAY, April 15.

Mr. Talbot presented the memorial of a  
Committee of the citizens of Washington,  
in the District of Columbia, praying Con-  
gress to establish a National Currency.  
Referred to the Committee on Finance.  
On motion of Mr. Lloyd, of Maryland,  
the bill reported by the Committee on the  
District of Columbia, "for enclosing the  
burial ground of Christ church Washington  
Parish," was taken up for consideration in  
Committee of the whole. This bill grants  
\$2000, to aid in the erection of a suitable  
fence around the burial ground, in which  
the members of the government, who have  
deceased in the city of Washington, have  
been buried. The bill was passed to be en-  
grossed and read a third time.  
On motion of Mr. Dickerson, the Senate  
proceeded to the consideration of Executive  
business; and immediately thereafter,  
Adjourned.

FRIDAY, April 16.

The Senate resumed the consideration  
of the bill in addition to the act relative to the  
election of a President and Vice President  
of the United States. The bill was ordered  
to be engrossed for a third reading, without  
a division.  
The bill for enclosing the burial ground  
of Christ Church, Washington Parish, was  
PASSED.  
The Senate went into the consideration of  
Executive business, and then,  
Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.

SATURDAY, April 10.

Mr. Randolph moved that the resolution  
submitted by him some days since, to reduce  
the per diem compensation of members of  
Congress to six dollars, should now be  
taken into consideration.  
The question being put, the House re-  
fused to consider the resolution.  
The unfinished business of yesterday,  
being the further consideration of the  
amendments agreed to in committee of the  
whole, to the bill "to amend the several  
acts for imposing duties on imports," was  
again taken up; and, after a considerable  
debate on several items of the bill, the House  
Adjourned.

MONDAY, April 12.

On motion of Mr. Martindale, it was  
Resolved, That the Committee on Com-  
merce be instructed to inquire into the ex-  
pediency of so modifying and amending the  
act for enrolling and licensing ships or ves-  
sels to be employed in the coasting trade  
and fisheries, and regulating the same, as to  
exempt all vessels and boats employed  
in navigating the canals in the state of New-  
York from the necessity of being enrolled  
or licensed, and from the payment of ton-  
nage duties.  
A bill from the Senate "to abolish im-  
prisonment for debt," was twice read, and  
referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.  
The House then passed to the unfinished  
business of Saturday, which was the con-  
sideration of the Tariff bill.  
Adjourned.

TUESDAY, April 13.

Mr. Webster, also, from the Judiciary  
Committee, reported, without amendment,  
the bill from the Senate, "to abolish im-  
prisonment for debt;" and the same was re-  
ferred to a Committee of the Whole.  
Mr. Nelson, of Mass. from the Com-  
mittee on Expenditures on the Public Buildings,  
made a report; which was laid on the  
table.  
The House resumed the unfinished busi-  
ness of yesterday, being the further con-  
sideration of the Tariff bill, and after an im-  
moderate debate, which lasted until nearly six  
o'clock,  
Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, April 14.

Mr. McLane, of Delaware, from the  
Committee of Ways and Means, to whom  
was referred the message of the President  
of the United States, of the 25th of March,  
1824, relative to the accounts of Daniel C.  
Tompkins, made a report on the subject,  
and recommended the following resolution:  
Resolved, That the committee of Ways  
and Means be discharged from the further  
consideration of the subject, and that it be  
again referred to the President of the United  
States, for final decision.  
On motion of Mr. Cooke the report was  
laid on the table: ayes 76; noes, 60.  
Mr. Crowninshield, from the Committee  
on Naval Affairs, reported, without amend-  
ment, a bill from the Senate "regulating  
the transportation of gold and silver bullion,  
specie, and jewels, and carrying of passen-  
gers, and to prohibit the receipt of merchan-  
dise, in the public vessels of the United  
States," which was committed.

Some debate arose on a reference of the  
President's message concerning the claims  
of the state of Massachusetts for monies ad-  
vanced during the late war. It was finally  
referred to the Committee of Claims.  
The bill from the Senate, "supplement-  
ary to 'An act, entitled 'An act for the re-  
lief of persons imprisoned for debt,'" was  
read a third time, PASSED, and returned to  
the Senate.  
The House then resumed the considera-  
tion of the bill for a revision of the Tariff;  
and ordered the bill to be engrossed, and  
read a third time to-morrow.

THURSDAY, April 15.

Mr. Forsyth, from the select committee  
to whom was referred the subject of the  
Georgia claims, made a detailed report  
thereupon, recommending an appropriation  
(in blank), for the purpose of extinguish-  
ing the Indian title to the territory within  
the limits of Georgia. The report was  
read, and referred to a committee of the  
whole on the state of the Union: ayes, 82;  
noes, 75.  
Mr. Floyd, of Virginia, from the com-  
mittee appointed to inquire into the expedi-  
ency of occupying the mouth of the Columbia  
River, made a further report on that sub-  
ject; which was ordered to lie on the table.  
Mr. Allen, of Massachusetts, then called  
for the consideration of the resolution pro-  
posed by him, for fixing a day for the ad-

journalment of Congress; and, on his motion  
the question of consideration on this propo-  
sition, was taken by yeas and nays. On this  
vote, the House being equally divided, the  
SPEAKER gave his vote in the negative.  
Mr. Randolph moved, that when the  
House adjourns, it shall adjourn to Saturday;  
the question being taken, it was decided in  
the negative.  
The engrossed bill to amend the several  
acts for imposing duties on imports and ton-  
nage, was then read a third time; and the  
question being stated, "Shall this bill pass?"  
Mr. Randolph, of Virginia, rose, and deliv-  
ered a speech of nearly three hours, in op-  
position to the bill, which he concluded by  
a motion to "postpone indefinitely the fur-  
ther consideration of the bill." Mr. Hol-  
combe, of New-Jersey, followed Mr. R., in  
a speech of about an hour, in favour of the  
bill, and the House  
Adjourned.

FRIDAY, April 16.

The Speaker presented to the House a  
memorial from the representation of the  
Cherokee Indians, at present in this city,  
remonstrating against the attempts of the  
State of Georgia, to extinguish their title  
to the lands they now occupy in that State.  
Mr. Govan, from the Committee on the  
Slave Trade, reported a bill respecting the  
said trade, which was referred to a commit-  
tee of the whole House.  
The report of the Committee of Ways  
and Means referring the claims of the Vice  
President back to the President for his de-  
cision, was called up by Mr. Cooke, who  
moved that the subject be recommitted to  
the same committee, with instructions to  
report a bill. The question being taken on  
this motion, it was decided in the negative.  
The report of the Committee was then  
agreed to.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The House then resumed the considera-  
tion of the bill "to amend the several acts  
laying duties on imports," which ulti-  
mately PASSED,—ayes, 107; noes, 102;  
and the House  
Adjourned till Monday.

ORDINATIONS.

At Brooklyn, Long-Island, brother WIL-  
LIAM C. HAWLEY was recently ordained  
to the pastoral charge of the First Baptist  
church. Brother Anassa Smith preached  
the sermon, from Acts xx. 28; brother S.  
H. Cone offered the ordaining prayer; brother  
John Williams gave the charge, and  
brother Hill, of New-Haven, the right hand  
of fellowship. Brother Hawley has lately  
left the Methodist church.  
At Newbern, (N. C.) on the 18th of Janu-  
ary, the Rev. JOSEPH A. WARNE was ordain-  
ed to the pastoral charge of the Baptist  
Church in Newbern. The Rev. Mr. Blide  
preached from 2 Tim. iv. 2; the Rev.  
Mr. Daniel asked the usual questions; re-  
ceived the confession of faith, offered the or-  
dination prayer, delivered the charge, and  
gave the right hand of fellowship.

\* \* The Rev. O. B. Brown, will per-  
form Divine service at the Capitol, to-mor-  
row morning at 11 o'clock.

MARRIED.

On the 11th inst. at Perrywood Prince  
George's county, Md. by the Rev. Mr. Tyng,  
Mr. ROBERT ELLIS, of the Treasury Depart-  
ment, to Miss MARY M. daughter of Clement  
Brooke, Esq.  
On the 11th inst. by the Rev. Mr. McCor-  
mick, Mr. FRANCIS AUKWARD, to Miss ELIZA-  
BETH RUSTAGE, both of this place.

DIED.

On the 2d instant, at the residence of his  
father, near this city (Abraham Bradley Jr. Esq.  
Assistant Postmaster General) THOMAS S.  
BRADLEY, in the 24th year of his age. Few  
men have ever fulfilled the various duties of  
the son, the brother, the relative and friend,  
as faithfully and affectionately as the deceased.  
He bore a lingering and at times a painful dis-  
ease, with singular fortitude and resignation.  
A numerous circle of relatives and friends  
mourn his early loss.

On the 7th inst. at his father's residence, in  
this city, FRANCIS I. D. 68, son of Edward  
Diggs, from Charles county, Md. aged 23  
years, 1 month and 3 days.

On Saturday morning last, after a lingering  
illness, Mr. WILLIAM GIBSON, aged 24 years,  
son of Joseph Gibson, Esq. of this city.

On Sunday, the 4th inst. Mrs. R. CHART, the  
wife of SAMUEL HARRISON, Esq. of this city.  
Her pious and domestic worth are just objects  
of imitation.

On Wednesday, the 7th inst. at Philadelphia,  
in the 73d year of his age, the Rev. WILLIAM  
ROBERTS, D. D.—a man of many virtues,  
and whose memory will long be dear to his friends.  
Dr. R. was a native of Rhode Island, but re-  
moved to Pennsylvania previous to the revolu-  
tion and was for some time Pastor of the First  
Baptist church in Philadelphia, and subse-  
quently Professor of Belles Lettres, in the  
University of Pennsylvania. He was the last  
surviving Chaplain of the Revolutionary Army,  
and retained to the last that lively love of con-  
stitutional liberty, which characterized the men  
of those times.

On Monday night last, at the house of his  
son-in-law, Rev. Joseph Maylin, near Philadel-  
phia, in the 73d year of his age, THOMAS DA-  
VIS, long a respectable citizen of Philadelphia,  
beloved and esteemed by all who knew him.

In Newcastle, Kentucky, on the 24th ult.  
Mr. DANIEL JAMES, aged 74 years. Mr. James  
was an officer in the revolutionary war, has  
been a citizen of Kentucky and until lately, of  
Franklin county about 40 years and a member  
of the Baptist church about 35 years. In all  
the relations of life he has sustained the char-  
acter of a peaceable, good man.

CHRISTOPHER CUMMINS,

TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and  
the citizens generally, that he has remov-  
ed from Pennsylvania Avenue, to his residence  
on F street, directly opposite the Hon. John  
Quincy Adams', where he hopes, by strict at-  
tention, to merit a continuance of his present  
custom; and all those pleased to favour him  
with their commands may rely on having their  
work made in the first style, and on reasonable  
terms. Ladies' habits, Children's dresses, &c.  
neatly executed.  
Families wishing cloths sponged, or cut to  
measure, will be punctually attended to.  
N. B. Cleaning, pressing, and repairing  
clothes, conducted as usual.  
March 27—31.



## Poetry.

From Bowring's "Matins and Vespers."  
SUNDAY EVENING.

"Let not your hearts be troubled, but confide  
In me as ye confide in God: I go  
A mansion for my followers to provide.  
My Father's heavenly dwelling is supplied  
With many mansions;—I had told ye so,  
Were there not room;—I hasten to prepare  
Your seats,—and soon will come again, and say,  
Be welcome,—where your Lord inhabits  
there,  
There should his followers be: ye know the way—  
I am the way, the truth, the life."—'Twas thus  
The Saviour spoke—and in that blessed road,  
What flow'ers grow, what sunbeams shine on us,  
All glowing with the brightness of our God!  
Heaven seems to open round, the earth is still,  
As if to sanctify us for the skies;  
All tending to the realms where blessing lies,  
And joy and gladness, up the eternal hill.  
As the Heaven guided prophet, when his eyes  
Stretch'd wearied o'er the peaceful promised land,  
Even as he stood on Canaan's shores, we stand.

## Miscellany.

From Bishop Horley's Sermons.  
STUDY OF THE SCRIPTURES.

It should be a rule with every one who would read the Holy Scriptures with advantage and improvement, to compare every text, which may seem either important for the doctrine it may contain, or remarkable for the turn of the expression, with the parallel passages in other parts of Holy Writ; that is with the passages in which the subject matter is the same, the sense equivalent, or the turn of the expression similar. These parallel passages are easily found by the marginal references in the Bibles of the larger form. Particular diligence should be used in comparing the parallel texts of the Old and the New Testament. When you read the Old Testament, if you perceive by the margin that any particular passage is cited in the New, turn to that passage of the New to which the margin refers, that you may see in what manner, in what sense, and to what purpose, the words of the more ancient are alleged by the later writer, who, in many instances, may be supposed to have received clearer light upon the same subject. On the other hand, when in the New Testament you meet with citations from the Old, always consult the original writer, that you may have the satisfaction of judging for yourselves, how far the passage alleged makes for the argument which it is brought to support. In doing this you will imitate the example of the godly Jews of Berea, which is recorded with approbation in the Acts of the Apostles, who, when Paul and Silas reasoned with them out of the Scriptures of the Old Testament, clearly setting before them the prophecies concerning the Messiah, and the accomplishment of those prophecies in Jesus, whom they preached, "searched the Scriptures daily, whether these things were so." These Berean Jews compared the parallel passages of St. Paul's oral doctrine with the written Scriptures of the Old Testament. And we now should with equal diligence compare the written doctrine of St. Paul, and of his fellow labourers, with the writings of the Old Testament. It is incredible to any one, who has not in some degree made the experiment, what a proficiency may be made in that knowledge which maketh wise unto salvation, by studying the Scriptures in this manner, without any other commentary or exposition than what the different parts of the sacred volume mutually furnish for each other. I will not scruple to assert, that the most illiterate Christian, if he can but read his English Bible, and will take the pains to read it in this manner, will not only attain all that practical knowledge which is necessary to his salvation, but, by God's blessing, he will become learned in every thing relating to his religion in such a degree, that he will not be liable to be misled, either by the refined arguments or by the false assertions of those who endeavour to ingratiate their own opinion upon the oracles of God. He may safely be ignorant of all philosophy except what is to be learned from the sacred books; which indeed contain the highest philosophy adapted to the lowest apprehensions. He may safely remain ignorant of all history, except so much of the history of the first ages of the Jewish and of the Christian church as is to be gathered from the canonical books of the Old and New Testament. Let him study these in the manner I recommend, and let him never cease to pray for the illumination of that Spirit by which these books were dictated; and the whole compass of abstruse philosophy and recondite history shall furnish no argument with which the perverse will of man shall be able to shake this learned Christian's faith. The Bible thus studied will indeed prove to be what we Protestants esteem it, a certain and sufficient rule of faith and practice, a helmet of salvation, which alone may quench the fiery darts of the wicked.

From the Boston Recorder.

## ENGLISH MISSIONARY INSTITUTIONS.

**London Missionary Society.**—The twenty ninth Annual Report states, that the following appointments were made of Missionaries during the last year. James Massie to Madras; William Crow, to Quilon; and Thomas Dexter, to Trinidad; that the Receipts of the Society, amounted to 21,266; the expenditures, to 33,187. Of this sum 3,085.7 were for South Africa; 2,975.1 for China and Malacca; 5,504.4 for the South Sea Islands; 7,650.6 for India within the Ganges.

**Baptist Missionary Society.**—The last Annual Report states that the receipts of the year amounted to 111,187; the expenditures to 147,394. Of the contributions 3,000.0 were from the British and Foreign Bible Society for the Serampore Translations. Of the expenditures 16,674.0 were for Sumatra; 26,084.0 for Serampore Translations; 42,844.0 for Con-

tinental India; 6,407.0 for Ceylon; 5,277.0 for Jamaica.

**Christian Knowledge Society.**—The number of subscribers, which has increased 743 during the year, now amounts to 15,000. The number of books and tracts published by the Committee was 943,000; besides 1015 Bibles, 547 Testaments, 1451 Prayer Books which were sold at cost. The society proposes to erect a Monument to the memory of Bishop Littleton, in St. Paul's Cathedral; to defray the expense by the voluntary subscriptions of the Members; no one being permitted to give more than the amount of his annual subscription to the society. The Society, also, resolved to place 6,000.0 at the disposal of the Society for propagating the Gospel, for the purpose of endowing five scholarships in Bishop's College, Calcutta, and of affording a salary to a Tamil Teacher in the College. The receipts of the Society amounted to 54,391.4; the expenditures to 54,319.0.

**Church Missionary Society.**—Thirteen new Associations have been formed, during the year. Twenty-two students are preparing for future service; 14 in Great Britain and 8 at Basle. In Sierra Leone more than twenty native youths are preparing to become teachers, and the Seminars for the instruction of teachers in Calcutta and Madras, and at Cotym among the Syrians, are recommended to particular consideration. The Society has 9 missions; 43 stations; 226 schools; 347 labourers; 12,311 scholars, and at Sierra Leone 650 communicants in the church from among the Africans.

## LONDON TRACT SOCIETY.

This Society was established in 1799, and is by far the most flourishing institution of the kind in the world. The number of tracts issued from its depository during the last year was 5,711,000. The whole number issued since the formation of the Society exceeds 51,000,000; to which must be added several other millions, printed at the expense of the Society abroad, or reprinted from their publications.

The appendix to the Report contains many accounts of the usefulness of Tracts; and among others the following, which was communicated by the superintendent of the Fitzroy School:

The Tract, published with a hope that it might in some degree counteract the evils of Bartholomew Fair, by restraining the young people of Sabbath Schools, and others, from partaking in its idle and destructive amusements, was distributed among the children of Fitzroy Schools. They were given on the Sunday afternoon before the Fair, accompanied with such general admonitions, as might, under the divine blessing, further the important object which you had in view.

We have 600 children in these schools; 400 boys, and 200 girls; and upon the strictest examination toward the close of the week, we found that no more than three girls and five boys had been to the Fair; and that these would not have gone, had not their parents taken them. Two or three cases occurred, in which the children begged their parents not to take them; saying, that their teachers would be sorry to know that they had been, and that no good could be got by going. We have every reason to be satisfied, that the parents in general were suitably affected at this proof of our care, both of them and of their children; and that it had the effect of very generally restraining them from increasing the crowds who frequent that scene of all that is evil.

From the Rev. Mr. Way's "Narrative of a voyage to and from Syria."

## CHARACTER OF MR. WOLFF.

He is so extraordinary a creature, there is no calculating *a priori* concerning his motions. He appears to me to be a comet without a perihelion, and capable of setting a whole system on fire. When I should have addressed him in Syria, I heard of him at Malta, and when I supposed he was gone to England, he was riding like a ruling angel in the whirlwinds of Antioch, or standing unappalled among the crumbling towers of Aleppo. A man who at Rome calls the Pope "the dust of the earth," and tells the Jews at Jerusalem, that "the Gemara is a lie;" who passes his days in disputation, and his nights in digging the Talmud; to whom a floor of brick is a feather bed, and a box a bolster; who makes or finds a friend alike in the persecutor of his former present faith; who can conciliate a Pacha or confute a Patriarch; who travels without a guide, speaks without an interpreter, can live without food, and pay without money—forgiving all the insults he meets with, and forgetting all the battery he receives; who knows little of worldly conduct, and yet accommodates himself to all, without giving offence to any; such a man, (and such more is Wolff) must excite no ordinary degree of attention in a country, and among a people, whose monotony of manner and habits has remained undisturbed for centuries.

As a pioneer, I deem him matchless. "Aut inveniet viam aut faciet," but if order is to be established, or arrangements made, trouble not Wolff. He knows of no church but his heart, no calling but that of zeal, no dispensation but that of preaching. He is devoid of enmity towards man, and full of the love of God. By such an instrument, whom no school hath taught, whom no college could hold, is the way of the Judean wilderness preparing,—thus is Providence showing the nothingness of the wisdom of the wise, and bringing to nought the understanding of the prudent;—thus are his brethren provoked to emulation, and stirred up to inquiry. They all perceive, as every one must, that where ever he is, he is in earnest; they acknowledge him to be a sincere believer in Jesus of Nazareth.

A great change anticipated by the inhabitants of Palestine.

In what manner it will please God to fulfil his purposes concerning His people, and accomplish His promises concerning His land, we shall best learn in the patient use of lawful and appointed means; but they are both preparing rapidly for some extraordinary revulsion. The thinking persons of the various tribes and sects, of which the present inhabitants of Palestine are composed, universally indulge anticipations of great moral, physical, and political changes. Their considerations are not drawn from the fountain of truth and the stream of prophecy, but have come down through the corrupted channels of oriental tradition, and are diversified by the varieties of sect and

opinion. The outline is, however, to be traced with sufficient accuracy. All sects are looking towards an universal religion,—all place the seat and centre of it in Palestine. There they expect the armies of the world to be assembled, and the last great contest to be decided. They speak of the rebuilding of Jerusalem; and some even name the person who is to be crowned there. The Jews expect their Messiah, the Druses their Hakem; other orientalists, one who is called the MEYHEDI; who, according to each party, respectively is to govern the world. The Turks and Catholics are both looking for a change in their system, but darkness, gross darkness, covers them all.

From the Boston Telegraph.  
EGYPTIAN HIEROGLYPHICS.

M. Champollion, jr. has made such discoveries in relation to these memorials of antiquity, that he is able not only to decipher inscriptions of the Greek and Roman epochs, but also to go back as far as the age of the Pharaohs. The age of all inscriptions bearing royal names has been determined by him; he has obtained more than forty names of Pharaohs, included between the 30th and 40th dynasty; and has also fixed the extreme limit of all known Egyptian monuments at the 19th century before the Christian era. The same alphabet is applicable to the hieroglyphical inscriptions on the temples of Nubia and Ethiopia.

From the New-York Observer.  
DISCOVERIES IN ETHIOPIA.

M. Caillaud, a Frenchman, and a man of science, has recently returned to Paris from travels in Ethiopia, with a great body of valuable materials illustrating the geography, antiquities, and natural history of a part of Africa never before explored by an European. M. Caillaud visited the country under remarkably favourable circumstances, being permitted to accompany the expedition which Ismael Pacha, son of the governor of Egypt, made in Nubia in the year 1821. He penetrated as far south as the 10th degree of N. lat. three degrees farther than any former European traveller, and 130 leagues beyond Sennaar, in the direction of the principal branch of the Nile, concerning which, it is said, he will be able to furnish some precise information. M. Caillaud took with him all the necessary instruments for making astronomical and meteorological observations, noting down the direction of roads, taking accounts of distances, making drawings of landscapes and monuments, drawing plans, copying inscriptions, &c. He also employed himself in collecting plants, animals, and minerals of this unexplored region. The account of his researches will soon be published, and will form a very valuable addition to the library of the geographer, the naturalist, and the antiquary. The work will derive additional interest from the circumstance, that the expedition under Ismael Pacha met with such a bad reception from the natives, that another will not soon be attempted. The revolt of all the barbarous tribes in Upper Ethiopia will in future offer insurmountable obstacles to every European who should attempt to penetrate so far into the interior.

From the North-American Review.  
MAL'ARIA OF ROME.

In one point of view, few subjects can be more interesting than the present state of Rome—Rome, we mean, considered as a diminished and decaying city, annually consumed by the increasing pestilence of the Mal'aria, whose ruins are destined at some period, and, perhaps, at no very remote one, to be left as desolate as the ruins of Paestum or Volterra.—That this is inevitable has long been admitted with more or less distinctness; but never shown by any connected notices of the past progress of this mysterious pestilence, compared with its present extent; for the Romans have seemed to be unwilling to meet the subject in all its alarming magnitude; and strangers have rarely examined it with interest and thoroughness.

The Mal'aria, or *bad air*, as it is called, is a state of the atmosphere, or of the soil, or of both, in different parts of Italy, producing in the warm seasons, and especially in the months of August and September, a fever, more or less violent according to the nature of the exposure; but generally fatal, where the exposure has been long continued, or the place among the more dangerous. It is found in very different situations,—situations, indeed, so different, that we can hardly be justified in believing it always to proceed from the same cause. We hear of it in the rice grounds of Lombardy, on the highlands near Padua, on the summits of the Radicofani, and round the Gulf of Salerno. But it is no where so formidable as at Rome, for it no where else prevails over a tract of country so extensive, or is followed by consequences indicating so fatal a degree of activity in the cause. The infected district, of which Rome is almost the centre, extends on the coast from Leghorn to Terracina, and from the sea back to the Apennines, nearly two hundred miles in length, and sometimes above thirty in breadth. How many perish annually from the peculiar disease contracted within these limits, it is not possible to determine; because the persons employed here in cultivating the soil do not live on it permanently, and as soon as they find themselves infected endeavour to seek a place in some of the towns, or return home to be restored or die. The number, however, is very great. Above four thousand perished by it in the hospitals of Rome alone, in 1801, and the yearly list seldom falls below thirteen hundred. Indeed it is now a settled point, that human life cannot be supported where the Mal'aria prevails with a considerable degree of intensity; and those who have survived one season of exposure to it, under such circumstances, are generally its victims, if

\* An instance of death from this cause occurred in 1819 as early as April: But such cases, we believe, are rare.

† The number of patients received into the Santo Spirito Hospital at Rome, in 1818, of the disease produced by the Mal'aria, was 8137, and the number of deaths was 363. The number in 1819 was 6134, and the number of deaths was 258. Rank is the only remedy employed. The Prince of the Peace, who died of it in 1820, took six pounds in substance, and an English gentleman, who suffered severely from it the same year, but survived, took thirteen pounds.—In 1819, 2960 pounds were consumed in the Santo Spirito Hospital, and in 1818, 3200 pounds. This account relates to but one Hospital.

their poverty forces them a second year within its influence.

A century ago, and indeed much later, it was generally believed that the Mal'aria was a dense exhalation chiefly from the Pontine marshes, brought to Rome in the latter part of the summer by the south-westerly winds, which then prevail nearly the whole time. In consequence of this, the small number of houses built beyond the Capitol, in modern times, have generally been constructed with few or no windows towards the southwest, lest the infection should gain access by them. But it has since been found to enter gradually at the northern side of the city, and at the same season, notwithstanding the prevalence of opposing winds, and, therefore, this doctrine, which was always obliged to contend with the fact, that the Pontine marshes are forty miles from Rome, seems now to have little left for its support.

That the Pontine marshes are unhealthy from the decay of vegetable matter, there can be no doubt; and it is probable they always were so. Pliny, indeed, speaks of a large number of cities that filled them with population and life, before all record of Roman history; but the tradition he followed is probably fabulous, and the first authentic information we get concerning them is, that they were drained in the year of Rome, 442, by Appian Claudius, when he built his famous Appian Way through the midst of them. But in time his canal ceased to fulfil its purpose. Horace, indeed, passed through it on his merry journey to Brundisium, and saw evidently more than one village on its borders; but Julius Caesar had already found the whole relapsing, and formed a magnificent project for a perpetual drain and purification of the whole extent of the marshes, by carrying through their centre the bed of the Tyber, and discharging its waters at Terracina, above thirty miles from its natural outlet. He was, however, prevented from undertaking it by his sudden death. They were, probably, drained again by Trajan, and certainly, in the year 500, by Theodorick; but from this time, as every where else in Italy, the works of antiquity, here, too, went to decay. About the year 1300, Boniface VIII. ventured to do something, and almost three centuries later, the restless spirit of Sixtus V. made an experiment of an enormous canal; but both failed. The road was still obliged to go round by the declivity of the Apennines, and the immense surface of the marshes was still left, as Statius saw it, one vast bog.

At last, between 1778 and 1788, Pius VI. acting under the persuasion, that the pestilence of the Mal'aria came to Rome from the Pontine marshes, undertook to reduce them, at once, to a state fit for cultivation. An immense number of lives was consumed in the enterprise; but he succeeded so far as to build through the midst of this watery waste a magnificent road twenty-four miles long, accompanied, like the Appian Way, by an ample canal, which, when the French were masters of Rome, was enlarged and furnished with subsidiary sluices, that have remained ever since in efficient operation.—Still, however, the Pontine marshes cannot be said to be reclaimed. Of the one hundred and thirty-eight square miles of which they are composed, not above twenty have been reduced to a state of cultivation; and of the remainder a large portion is still under water. The whole is as much subject as ever to exhalations, that produce fatal fevers during the summer months; and it remains, therefore, as dreary a waste now, as it was when Appian Claudius built the solid causeway, that has disappeared for ever in its bosom. Human habitations, there are none, except those supported by the government; and the very postillions, that are obliged to convey those travellers whom necessity brings there at the dangerous season, are convicts, for whom this service is only a commutation of punishment. Wherever the eye turns, the view is, at last, closed up by a rank and impenetrable growth of saplings and bushes, that, on such a soil, can never gain the height of trees; and in the intervals, where these are not found, thousands of horses and buffaloes are wandering about in herds nearly wild, followed sometimes, though rarely, by a wretched herdsmen, broken down by squalid infirmities, and as rude and untamed as themselves.

That the exhalations from such a vast extent of country as this, so long the seat of fatal disease, may, as the vulgar have believed from the time of Pliny to our own days, produce some effect on the atmosphere in the city of Rome, when the wind has long blown from the southwest, is very possible. It is not, however, credible, that they are the entire or even principal cause of the Mal'aria there; for this pestilence prevails in other parts of Italy remote from all marshy grounds; it prevails near Rome over a dry surface vastly greater, than the whole surface of the Pontine marshes; the city itself is forty miles distant from them; and, for the last twenty years, the Mal'aria has been entering from the north against the current of the winds, as fast as it has from the south, where it is supposed to be favoured by them.

We must, therefore, seek for its chief cause in the very soil it lays waste; or in other words, in the territory which passes under the name of the *Campagna di Roma*, whose centre is Rome itself. This territory is entirely of volcanic formation; is broken into gentle undulations; is raised considerably above the level of the sea; and is quite dry. It is, therefore, in all respects, different from the Pontine marshes, and yet is no less the seat of disease, and no less deserted and waste.

(To be continued.)

## Advertisements.

## Star and Luminary.

TO accommodate subscribers for these publications, as far as practicable, the Agents are hereby authorized to receive, in every section of the country, such money as passes currently in the operation of business. In the Western and Southwestern parts of the country these funds may be applied, without hesitation, to the Carey Station, in Michigan Territory, to the Valley Towns mission, in the Cherokee Nation; to the Whittington Station, in the Creek Nation; or, indeed, to any missions under the patronage of the General Convention;—and even produce may be received, in all cases in which it can be made use of for the benefit of any of the aforesaid missions.—In all such cases, the Agents will forward accurate accounts to John S. Machan, the publisher.

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Subscriptions for the above work

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on the subject, *post paid*, may be

sent to John S. Machan, Washington City,

or the Rev. Spencer H. Cone, New-York.

Feb. 28.—

## TO THE HUMAN

INFORMATION is requested by

subscriber, respecting a coloured

female, named JUDY DIAL, who was

clandestinely married to Frederick

from Frederick county, Virginia,

years ago, and who, it is believed,

is now in the hands of some

illegitimate bondage. Circumstances

lead to believe that she was taken to the

State of Virginia. If living, it is supposed

she is now twenty-two years of age,

and who shall give information to the

author, either by letter or otherwise,

leading to a knowledge of this

female's condition, will render a

service of humanity.

Letters on the subject should be

sent to the subscriber, near Orleans,

Virginia.

It is hoped that Printers in, and

in the adjoining States, will be

induced to publish the above, for the

purpose of aiding in the

restoration of a fellow being to the

liberty.

BENJAMIN DAY

31.

## To Magistrates, Constables

A GENERAL assortment of Bibles

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Nov. 8.—

## NEW AND VALUABLE MEDICINE

## Dr. Mellen's Cough Drops

THIS new and elegant Balsam

stands unrivalled in its merits, for

coughs; and we boldly venture to

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ever gained so much esteem in so

short a time, as this composition;

and we have many testimonials

to prove its efficacy in the most

obstinate cases, and may be removed

by the use of it, many having lately

used it, and consumed with the most

surprising success. Many

certificates of its efficacy

company each bottle.

I hereby certify, that my wife has

been troubled with a violent

cough, and has been in very

delicate health, and has

obtained relief, I bought for her

a bottle of Dr. Mellen's Cough

Drops, from the use of which

in a very short time, she found

great relief, and her cough has

entirely left her, and she has

gained her strength. JOHN W. JENKINS

Hudson, 12th Month 29, 1819.

Affirmed before me,

JOSEPH D. MONTGOMERY

Recorder of the City of

Hudson, 12th Month 29, 1819.

To the afflicted, whom this may

be, I, Rosannah Barton, do